

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
Public School, BATHURST.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Teaching is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to.
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Bond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
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MOSQUITO NETTING.
Stocks kept at reasonable
prices.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
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THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE
June 15th.—Europe (via Negapatam),
per s.s. MISHIMA MARU.
June 15th.—Europe (via Siberia), per
s.s. NAGOYA.
TO DEPART
June 14th.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30
a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF
ASIA.
June 14th.—Shanghai, North China,
Japan via Nagasaki, Vi-
toria, B.C. (Canada), United
States, South America and
United Kingdom via Van-
couver, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s.
EMPRESS OF ASIA.
June 15th.—Europe via Siberia, at 9
a.m., per s.s. MISHIMA MARU.
June 15th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5
p.m., per s.s. YINGKOW.
June 16th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon,
Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
NAGOYA.
June 19th.—Formosa via Keelung, Japan
via Muji, Victoria, Tacoma,
and United Kingdom via
Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s.
TACOMA MARU.
June 22nd.—Straits, Ceylon, Durban,
Cape Town, Tenerife and
London, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
KATORI MARU.
June 22nd.—Formosa via Keelung, Japan
via Muji, North China, Japan
via Nagasaki, Victoria,
Tacoma, and United
Kingdom via Canada, at 1
p.m., per s.s. MANILA MARU.
June 27th.—Formosa via Keelung, Shang-
hai, North China, Japan
via Muji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle
and United Kingdom via
Canada, at 3 p.m., per s.s.
SADO MARU.
N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
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Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

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SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. 119

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Hongkong, 7th April, 1915. 1501

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Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 586

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LIMITED.

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WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 10 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 10 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 15 " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
3.00 " " 3.15 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.30 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangements at
the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings,
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application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. 500

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A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Holders and Repairs of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Condensers, Steam Engines, Brown Castings,
Piston's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc.
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet ... 250 ... 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 50 ... 52 ... 44 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 37 ... 34 ... 44 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
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Two Floating Cranes of 90 and 30 tons each, besides 150-ton Giant Crane.
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FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1 7,000 tons. No. 2 14,000 tons.
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Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 68 " ... 68 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 23 " ... 23 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.
HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMODA.
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Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 " 0 " ... 25 " 7 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 37 " ... 34 " ... 44 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. 743

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KAIPING COAL.
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BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
KAIPING COKE:
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FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
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STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
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TELEPHONE No. 1030.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. 150

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THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.
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Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
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NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
1st Class Pass.	2nd Class Pass.	3rd Class Pass.	Mail.	1st Class Pass.	2nd Class Pass.	3rd Class Pass.	Mail.
Shanghai (S.M.S.)	Shanghai (S.M.S.)	Shanghai (S.M.S.)	Shanghai (S.M.S.)	Shanghai (S.M.S.)	Shanghai (S.M.S.)	Shanghai (S.M.S.)	Shanghai (S.M.S.)
11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

*Korean Train Time is 25 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
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MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

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H. Shaggs ... 4.00
With the Guns, by "F.O.O." ... 2.75
The Chequered Cruise, by Ralph Stok
Fifty Years of a Londoner's Life, by H.
G. Hibbert ... 8.50
The Light Side of London, by E. B.
D'Auville80
The Motor Manual: All About Motors
in Simple Language ... 1.20
The Light Car Handbook ... 1.20
The Marine Oil Engine Handbook80
Elementary Strength of Materials, by
E. S. Andrews ... 3.50
Battalion Movements in the Attack
at a Glance40
The Life of Monignor Robert Hugh
Benson, by C. C. Martindale, S. J.
2 volumes ... \$ 14.50
The Catholic Church from Within, by
Alice, Lady Lovat ... 2.75
Hindenburg's March into London ... 1.00
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Annette of the Argonne, by W. Le Queux
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SHOT. From No. 10 to 5588, at \$5, \$7, and
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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 1641

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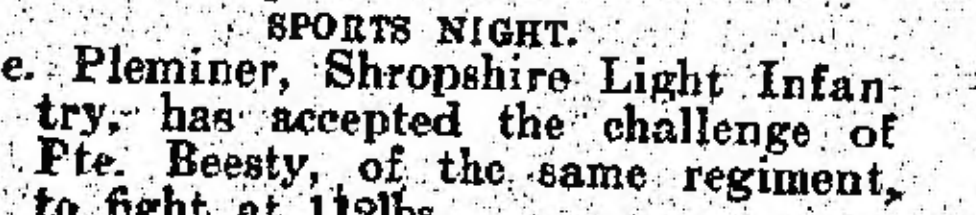
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Y.M.C.A. BUILDING FUND.



Y.M.C.A. BUILDING SCHEME.

THE GOVERNOR REPLIES TO OPPOSITION.

MONEY COLLECTED TO BE INVESTED IN EXCHEQUER BONDS.

A second meeting of the Provisional Finance Committee of the Y.M.C.A. building fund was held at the City Hall yesterday, at noon. H.E. the Governor presided, and those also present were:—The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, K.C., the Hon. Mr. C. P. Moyle, and Messrs. C. E. Anton, G. T. Edkins, N. J. Stabb, A. Kempthorne, D. Piercy, and D. K. Moss (Directors), the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. Mr. E. Shellin, Rev. H. Wells, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Commander Beckwith, Major Macdonald, Captain Champkin, and Messrs. G. W. Barton, A. Dennison, A. O. Lang, J. W. Beck, R. Sutherland, E. Ralphs, A. Mackenzie, J. L. McPherson, and Crowther Smith.

His Excellency was the only speaker. He said he had asked those present to meet them, the Directors of the Y.M.C.A., that day because he wanted to inform them of how the scheme of the Y.M.C.A. now stood. He had an interview with his friend Mr. Stephens on Sunday afternoon at Government House, and Mr. Stephens, as a result of that interview, authorised him to say publicly that apart from the fact that he could not at present see his way to allow his name to be associated with the Y.M.C.A., he had no objection whatever to the scheme; his generous offer of \$35,000 held good on two conditions. One was that the total sum of \$140,000 was to be subscribed within a month from Sunday last, and the other was, in which he gladly agreed with him, that the whole sum be invested in Exchequer Bonds until the close of the war. Mr. Stephens suggested that the interest on the Exchequer Bonds should be used for the improvement of the present premises of the Y.M.C.A., but at a meeting which the Directors of the institution had just held it was decided to let the interest accrue to the building fund. (Applause.)

Proceeding, the Governor said:—"Now that condition of investing the sum when realised in Exchequer Bonds during the currency of hostilities will, I hope, I sincerely hope, remove all objections which have been raised in the Press and elsewhere to the scheme, on the ground that we should not devote such a large sum of money to purposes not directly connected with the war. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I informed the Directors of the Y.M.C.A. just now of the terms of the communication made to me by Mr. Stephens, and with only two dissentient voices the Board of Directors decided that it was fit and proper, in the interests of the Colony as a whole, to go on with the scheme and not to drop it. (Applause.) We have \$70,000 subscribed to us by two most generous citizens, we have received over \$30,000, which brings our subscriptions up to \$100,000, and I am glad to say that I have received a guarantee from two donors, two guarantors rather, whose names will not appear, as they desire to remain anonymous, in the sum of \$35,000—(applause)—if the subscriptions should fall short of the desired \$140,000. Now, gentlemen, I feel myself to be in a very proud position. Twelve years ago I founded the Y.M.C.A. in this Colony, and I believe, gentlemen, that I have never done a better day's work in my life for the Colony. I have striven time and again to put that institution on a permanent basis by getting an offering of a free building, without which, having no bar to make profits out of, we cannot be expected to run a large institution as a financial success. I have failed up to to-day. Now, I suppose, men's hearts are less selfishly inclined than they were prior to the outbreak of war, and I have been most fortunate in having promises to give the sum of \$100,000 out of the \$140,000 which we calculate would be necessary to this institution. (Applause.) I think you will agree with me that I and the Directors of the Y.M.C.A. would be great fools if we were to allow that splendid offer to pass. (Applause.) There has been a great deal written in the Press, and of a somewhat venomous nature—(hear, hear)—concerning this Y.M.C.A. I am at a loss to understand the want of propriety in some of the language used, but we will pass all that. I am so accustomed to having mud thrown at my name ever since the war began that I do not mind a little more of it. None of it sticks. Now people

have asked, "What is the Y.M.C.A.?" and I would just like to read over a memorandum I have had written in order that the public should be enlightened. This is as follows:—

The world-wide organisation known as the Y.M.C.A. is an Association of young men, founded on a Christian basis. It is not, as some seem to suppose, a Y.M.C.A. in the sense of being restricted to professedly Christian men only. Its membership is open to men generally, irrespective of religious belief. It is non-sectarian and interdenominational, in no sense in opposition to existing Churches but freely co-operating with all.

The members of any Association may organise within it clubs, societies, including Bible classes, etc., for their self-improvement, but participation in these organisations is quite voluntary. No attempt is made to "cramp religion down any man's throat." The local Y.M.C.A., like every other Branch, is entirely self-governing. Its control is in the hands of a Board of Directors of fifteen men, elected for three years, five retiring each year. The Directors are elected at the annual meeting, nominations having been made at least one week in advance by Directors or other members. The Directors elect their own officers, President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary and Hon. Treasurer. The Directors engage a General or Executive Secretary to carry out their policies. To assist in finding a suitable Secretary they may ask the co-operation or recommendation of the Y.M.C.A. leaders at home or elsewhere. The Board of Directors alone has power to inaugurate any new policy or authorize the expenditure of money, but the details may be entrusted to sub-committees appointed by and responsible to the Board. The local Board has several sub-committees, one of which is the Membership or Ballotting Committee. Every applicant must be proposed by a member or the Secretary. Applicants must be approved by the Membership Committee. The Board of Directors may veto the action of any committee. The advantage of the Y.M.C.A. are:—

1.—The Y.M.C.A. is now organised in every important city in the Empire. It has a tradition behind it—a settled policy. Unlike a merely local club, it is not isolated or experimental. It is a proved and long-standing organisation whose aims are fixed and whose methods are the result of experience.

2.—The Y.M.C.A. being as wide as the Empire, the local Association has a large field upon which to draw for trained leadership.

3.—The stimulus of a large movement ensures continuity.

4.—The Y.M.C.A. has a positive policy. It not only provides a place where members may resort after business hours, but it stimulates them to promote and take part in activities which conduce to all-round development.

5.—The Association aims to promote clean, wholesome living and the development of character. This is equally valuable to the young man, his employer and the whole community.

6.—The Association sets up the unselfish ideal. Members are encouraged to join for what they can put into the common life as well as for what they can get out of it.

7.—The usefulness of the Association extends beyond its membership, and this is directly attributable to the institution having the name it has in other places. To give an example, every year the Secretary receives from other parts of the Empire many letters giving names of men coming to Hongkong and dates of arrivals. These letters in some cases come from friends, sometimes from parents or other relatives, sometimes from Y.M.C.A. Secretaries, all of whom are acquainted with their local Y.M.C.A. and expect a similar Branch to be found in Hongkong. These men are met on arrival and assisted in getting settled. In some cases they become members of the Y.M.C.A. and in others not, but the Association has rendered an important service to all alike.

8.—Members of the Y.M.C.A. when travelling have the privileges of all Associations *en route*, an advantage which many former Hongkong members have experienced when on leave at home or in the Dominions. Several Hongkong members have derived great advantage from this privilege.

When he went down to Fiji to take charge of that Colony and landed at Brisbane he was received by a member of the Y.M.C.A. who introduced himself, and he was taken to a well-appointed club filled by a keen-looking lot of earnest men, and the Club was of great assistance to him in transacting the business he had to do while in that city. The same courtesy was extended to him in Sydney, and not being a member of any of the big clubs he found it to be a great help and benefit.

The broad aims and possibilities of the Y.M.C.A. have been strikingly illustrated in the course of the present war. Huts have been opened in every training camp at home and in every theatre of war, even in Mesopotamia and East Africa. The value of this work has been universally acknowledged, especially by the military authorities. This cannot but increase the opportunities of usefulness of the Association for young men in every part of the Empire after the war wherever a Branch is maintained with proper equipment.

His Excellency commented upon some of the passages in the memorandum. He said that under the Y.M.C.A. organisation it was only necessary for the Board of Directors to be Christians. Any other members could be of any religion they like. It had also been asked whether Germans would be allowed to join the Y.M.C.A. after the war. If he read them the names of the Directors, and reminded them of the constitution of the Committee, he did not think there would be any more chance of an alien enemy, after the war, joining the Y.M.C.A. than there would be of them joining the Hongkong Club. After reading the names of the Directors His Excellency remarked that he thought that any Club must be proud, if he excepted himself, of a body of Directors constituted by men of those names.

"That is a short synopsis," added the Governor, "of the organisation and the control of the Y.M.C.A., and I think you will agree with me that it is an organisation which is possible of great good in this Colony. I am somewhat surprised at it not having met with more support in the past, and its not being more supported by the businessmen of the Colony, because I firmly believe that the loss of money during the last twenty years by business firms owing to men who have been dismissed after having fallen into loose habits on arrival here, would have built the Y.M.C.A. twice over. Now, gentlemen, if you decide to go on with this scheme, the expenditure of the money will be deferred until the close of the war."

The Governor went on to say that it had very pertinently been put to him by his friend Mr. Holyoak that the Government, too, had an interest in the scheme, for they had a very large number of employees who had not the means to join the Hongkong Club. That was a point of view which had not occurred to him, and if and when the official members of the Legislative Council of that Colony expressed the desire that the Government should interest themselves in that building they hoped to see erected in the future, by granting a free or cheap site, then all he could say was that if he were here, and he expected he should be, he would have great pleasure in making such a recommendation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Applause.) That, of course, would enable one to go in for an even bigger scheme than the comparatively small scheme which they decided upon when it was realised what money could be obtained. "Now, gentlemen, I commend the scheme to your judgment," proceeded the Governor. "It has been endorsed by the Board of Directors whose names I have mentioned to you, and I think that ought to carry weight. I do not think that the comparatively small sum which remains to be raised will prejudice any war relief or any imperial fund in the slightest degree. It has been said that Hongkong has not quite done her duty in the matter of subscriptions to the war funds, and the name of the Colony has been associated with the Federated Malay States, which has presented a battleship. I would like to remind you and people outside this room that the Federated Malay States have to pay no military contributions whatever, and we are going to pay this year in military contributions at least \$2,300,000, and we are going to pay for our German prisoners down in Australia, for our Volunteers, censors, and in various other directions, at least another three lakhs. We have contributed £31,000 to the Prince of Wales fund, and the War Relief fund at the present moment stands well up to £10,000, and is still growing, and what the contributions are from individuals who like to do good by stealth and never advertise their names in the columns of the Press is an unknown quantity. I know of men in this room who have given very large sums of money to the various war charities, and their names have never appeared in the columns of any newspaper in Hongkong. I have known men to have sold their foreign securities and converted them into Exchequer Bonds. That is about the best thing that a Britisher can do. Over £30,000 has been invested by comparatively small investors in the war loans and in Exchequer Bonds, while the large institutions have invested very largely indeed in these securities. The investments of Hongkong residents in these securities would have been even larger had it not been for the F.M.S. 5 per cent. loan and the Russian 5 1/2 per cent. loan. Large sum of money have been invested in both these loans by residents in this Colony. Let some of the croakers who croak at this scheme go and do likewise. (Applause.) I have been told that if this building is erected it will be a monument of shame. I would like to remind the gentleman who made that remark that he and other influential members of the social clubs in the Colony had better see to it that the useless, senseless and absolutely unproductive expenditure within the walls of those clubs does not deprive them of the right to be regarded as temples of patriotism. (Applause.) I will now put it to the meeting whether or not this scheme should be gone on with and whether those gentlemen who have so unselfishly devoted their time to raising subscriptions shall continue their labours. All those in favour of going on with the scheme kindly hold up their hands.

All present voted, and the Governor remarked:—"Carried unanimously without a dissentient voice. We will go on then. (Applause.)"

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Y.M.C.A.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—The letters of "Also a Believer" and "Another Believer" were evidently prompted by Beelzebub, and show not only ignorance and disbelief but lack of honesty. The former will not even give God His due, and the latter in his pride would fight without the aid of the Almighty.

Sir, we miserable pigmies can do nothing without His help, and we must therefore first see that His behests are carried out before we can hope to secure and merit His benevolent assistance in this mighty struggle against the Anti-Christ.

Let us bear in mind these holy words of our Saviour, viz., "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these." (St. Mark, 12 Ch. 30/31).

And for love of Him permit the Y.M.C.A. scheme to proceed. This initial tribute to the Lord will not make us any the poorer, but soften our hearts and tune us for even greater efforts on behalf of our beloved country than if we ignored our Creator altogether.

In conclusion, I would recommend "Also a Believer" and "Another Believer" to study their Bible more assiduously and refrain from disparaging the good name of sincere Christians in the eyes of infidels by writing sacrilegiously to the papers under the pseudonym of "Believers."—Yours, etc.,

BELIEVER.

P.S.—Some of your readers who oppose the Y.M.C.A. scheme are apparently under the impression that it will become a sort of Junior Club, where gambling and "boozing" and other vices may be indulged in freely. On the contrary, it should be widely advertised that all Y.M.C.A. establishments are run on strictly teetotal lines, and that the Hongkong branch will be no exception to this rule.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1916.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—Others besides myself felt that an omission was made at yesterday's meeting of the provisional Y.M.C.A. Committee, probably because it closed somewhat abruptly. The meeting broke up without a word of thanks to H.E. the Governor for his exertions, or appreciation of the success which has attended them. I feel sure, however, that there was general agreement that his conduct of the matter deserves grateful recognition, especially in view of the strange and disconcerting difficulties which arose and which could not possibly have been foreseen.

Thanks, of course, are due to others also, and as one who is not and never has been a Y.M.C.A. member, though serving the Association on opportunity, I may perhaps take the liberty of congratulating the directors and those who have backed them; not least the two anonymous guarantors. But it is remarkable that the Governor of a Colony, at a time when enough responsibilities already rest upon his shoulders, should charge himself with this work of supererogation. I venture to believe his action will be admirably remembered in time to come, and that had not the scheme been rather unexpectedly laid before the public it would have been less hesitatingly received at the outset. People don't like to feel they are being rushed; still, they can appreciate the zeal of those who get things done.—Yours, etc.,

J. KIRK MACONACHIE.

Hongkong, June 13th, 1916.

THE QUESTION OF SCIENTIFIC PROOF.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—I was writing you to say that the Rev. Copley Moyle, in his letter, apparently takes cognizance of the science of chemistry only (which, of course, is the science dealing with matter), to the exclusion of all others, and that the cases he cites, i.e., the emotions produced by a beautiful picture or a mother's love, have causes and laws that are established to a greater or lesser extent by the science of psychology. I see, however, that a correspondent, in this morning's issue, under the pseudonym of "Scientific Proof," deliberately lays himself out to insult your previous correspondent by publicly holding that gentleman's views up to ridicule in the opening paragraph of his letter.

I consider, Mr. Editor, that such methods are not only foreign to the precepts of good breeding, but absolutely disastrous to all logical discussion. Every man has a right to his own opinion and, to my mind, the claims and counter-claims of spiritualists and materialists are secondary to the moral philosophy that is required to adjust and guide our social relations on this earth. We should realize above all that we are each of us intensely human and liable to error both of act and judgment; that kindly feeling and tolerance towards our neighbour's views are of first importance, especially at the present time, when we should be willing to all join hands in the common cause of doing what we can to help to win the war.—Yours faithfully

PLEBIS.

Hongkong, June 12th, 1916.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 14th JUNE, 1916.
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. | 8 a.m. HOFAM.
10 p.m. FAISHAN. | 6 p.m. KINSHAN.

THURSDAY, 15th JUNE, 1916.
8 a.m. HOFAM. | 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. KINSHAN. | 6 p.m. FAISHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 3,000. | S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,851.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Week days at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th JUNE, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

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S.S. RAIRAM, 588 tons, and S.S. HANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANLU. These vessels have superior cabins and commodious and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

NOTICE.

MR. E. S. LEEDS, of Newchwang and Mukden, draws our attention to the fact that the entry appearing under the firm which bears his name in the current issue of the "DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC." is entirely incorrect. We sincerely regret the mistake and any annoyance it may have caused.

THE PUBLISHERS.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1915.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE. Hongkong, 26th February, 1916.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, from 1st July, comprising the First Floor of No. 25, Des Vaux Road Central.
Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co. [796]

NOTICE.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,
HONGKONG
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 31st August, 1916.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Liquidators.
Appointed by the Hongkong Government.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. [797]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE Inmate of the house No. 31, Mosque Junction is exceedingly thankful to her friends, neighbours and some Portuguese members of the Police Reserve for their prompt and splendid services rendered her on the occasion of the collapsing of the above house. Her thanks are also extended to the Police who arrived on the scene with the ambulance. [798]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Popular.

ORGAN RECITAL
THURSDAY.

JUNE 15TH,

AT 9.15 P.M.

Vocalist: Miss WILKES.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. [793]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have This Day established ourselves as Import-Export Merchants and Commission Agents under the name and style of KITTING & Co., (裕記洋行) at No. 16, Des Vaux Road, Central.
U. KITTING,
U. TOTTING. [794]

NOTICE.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned, St. George's Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [767]

NOTICE.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.,
H. TIMCKE.

ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 30th June, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Road, Liquidators. [798]

WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.
For particulars apply to—
"BOOK OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. [785]

WANTED.

BRITISHER seeks Employment, temporary or otherwise. Many years' experience in the East. Excellent references and testimonials. No objection to outposts.
Apply—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1916. [748]

WANTED.

FOR Singapore, CHINESE CLERK with a good knowledge of Chinese characters; thorough knowledge of English essential; would be required mainly for translation work.
Apply—
"A. B. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. [741]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 65, PEAK.
CRAIGMID EAST, 100, THE PEAK.
Unfurnished.

4-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.
KELLETTS CREST, 66, PEAK.
No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious Godown.

"SHORNCIFFE," Garden Road, to let. Furnished, 6 Rooms.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, Unfurnished.

No. 19, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [795]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

PREMISES at present occupied by CHS. J. GAUPP & Co., Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.
Apply on premises or to—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators. [706]

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FOUR ROOMS at the Upper Terminus with usual Servants' Quarters.
Very convenient. Electric Light and Water Carriage System.
Apply to—
PEAK TRAMWAYS Co. [780]

TO LET.

GLENSHIEL, 141, PEAK. Partly Furnished if required; suitable for a Mess.
For all details apply to—
"GLENSHIEL,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [783]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 129, THE PEAK, from middle July to middle October.
For particulars apply—
No. 9,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [780]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience.
"BOARD,"
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [773]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [622]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. [572]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GIBST. [681]

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RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HASTON. [30]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. [663]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [618]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [37]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc. No. 14, SHAMKIN, CARTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.
GODOWN, at Wanchai.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [32]

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TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

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FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings [662]

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THE CITY SECRETARY,
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or nearest Office of THOS. COOK & SON. [788]

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. 77

FOR SALE.

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE ENGINES, with three cylinders of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three bilge discharging boxes, one reducing valve, two discharge valves, one set double safety valves, one steam distributing valve chest with valves, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the above said engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 14 months.
1,283 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
1,877 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.
928 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.
2,896 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.
and
One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.
Open to Offers.
For further particulars, apply to—
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
4, Duddell Street. [611]

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THE PENINSULAR AND
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STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON

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THE Steamship

"NAGOYA"
Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 16th June, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the C. & S. "Kawana" from Colombo, passenger accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hong Kong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per S.S. "NAGOYA" due in London at 2nd Aug., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1916. 1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SAINT BEDE" On or about 3rd July.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" On or about 15th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight and further information, apply to—
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1916.

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

PYERIS.

(Registered.)

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits,

especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 CTS. " "

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

DEATH.

D'ALMEIDA—At 3, Mosque Street, on 10th June, JOAQUIM BALBINO D'ALMEIDA, aged 73 years. (Shanghai and Macao papers please copy.) [796]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14TH JUNE, 1916.

A COMPROMISE.

THE Finance Committee of the Y.M.C.A. met yesterday to consider the position with regard to the appeal for funds with which to erect a building for the Association in Hongkong. Such a meeting was an imperative necessity, for our correspondence columns during the past few days had shown that a section of the public opposed the scheme root and branch, whilst others whose sympathetic support might have been relied upon in normal times, looked with disfavour upon a campaign which, in their view, would divert much needed money from the war funds. It was impossible in the circumstances that the appeal, in its original form, should be persisted in. Even if H.E. the Governor, by those subtle arts of persuasion of which he is a master, had succeeded in raising the required sum, he would have been acting directly contrary to the spirit of the times, and the personal triumph achieved would have been as Dead Sea fruit in the knowledge that the amenities of local life had been placed before Imperial necessities. It cannot be too often reiterated that the storm of protest raised against the appeal had its origin, not in opposition to the Y.M.C.A., but in the almost universal recognition that the time chosen for launching the appeal was inopportune and that the project savoured too much of selfishness and indifference to greater and more pressing needs. For this reason the compromise decided upon by the Y.M.C.A. Finance Committee will be generally approved. The course suggested by Mr. STEPHENS has been adopted. "Let Exchequer Bonds be purchased now," he said in the interview with him which we published on Saturday, "and after the war these could be realised and

the money devoted to the Y.M.C.A." There will, we know, be many who would have been better pleased if the scheme had been abandoned for the present, and the whole of our available resources concentrated upon objects connected with the war. That represents the ideal, but in public controversies it is very rare for either side to obtain all that it wants; each has to be content with a compromise. Although there is a stipulation attaching to Mr. STEPHENS' donation of \$35,000 that the whole of the amount required shall be raised within a month little fear need be entertained that it will not be forthcoming, especially in view of the fact that H.E. the Governor has received a promise from two guarantors to make good any deficiency to the extent of \$35,000. Is it too much to hope that these guarantors may see their way to give the money, so that, with a balance of only \$15,000 to collect we may be in a position speedily to make an effort on behalf of those patriotic causes, many in number, which are crying out for assistance?

There is one part of His Excellency's speech upon which we feel obliged to comment: "I am so accustomed to having mud thrown at me since the war began that I do not mind a little more of it." Such a remark, read in its context, may appear to suggest that pointed reference was being made to the correspondence which has appeared in our columns recently. We yield to no one in our respect for the position held by His Excellency, and we should never allow ourselves to be the instrument by which any slur might be cast upon the high office to which he has been appointed or any reflection made upon the motives which inspire his actions. We do not hold the view, however, that any action taken by His Excellency, or any opinion expressed by him, ought to be regarded as sacrosanct, nor do we see any reason why the recent controversy over a question of public concern, in which a vital principle was at stake, should be given a personal application. Free and unfettered criticism is essential to good government, and we frankly confess our pride and pleasure in the knowledge that the publicity we have been able to give to local opinion on the Y.M.C.A. appeal has led to a broader and better view being taken of our present-day responsibilities as loyal subjects of the British Empire. In this connection we would draw attention to an extract from the speech recently delivered by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, for whom Sir HENRY MAY has expressed his sincere admiration. Replying to allegations of disloyalty to the Prime Minister, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said:—"Freedom of speech is essential everywhere, but there is one place where it is vital, and that is in the Council Chamber. The councillor who professes to agree with everything that falls from his leader has betrayed him. . . . You want a variety of opinions expressed, and the height of wisdom is in knowing, not what counsel to give but which counsel to take. Many men many minds, and if there are not many minds you may depend upon it there are not very many men. They are not men, they are automatons, and what I want to know is this—whether the nation in a great war wants counsellors or mere penny-in-the-slot machines."

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 10.30 a.m.

The P. & O. outward mail str. *Malwa*, with the London mails of the 1st inst., arrived at Port Said on Saturday, the 10th inst.

The P. & O. Homeward mail steamer *Kashgar*, with the Hongkong mails of the 5th inst., arrived at Marseilles on the 8th inst.

The Gunner Lieutenant in H.M.S. *Warrior* was Lieut. R. Mends who was on the China Station on the *Flora* for nearly three years.

A final dividend of 14 per cent. (making 20 per cent. for the year) was declared at the sixth annual general meeting of the Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd., held at Shanghai last week.

There will be a Memorial Service at St. John's Cathedral to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. for Lord Kitchener and for the others who lost their lives on H.M.S. *Hampshire* and also for those who were killed in the naval battle off Jutland. H.E. the Governor hopes to attend and also the General Officer Commanding and his Staff.

The master of a junk has reported to the police that whilst passing Leung Shun Wan Bay the boat capsized, and the 14 occupants were thrown into the water. Although everything was done, seven persons were drowned.

Mr. N. J. Stabb informs the Boy Scouts that he has received from Mr. Fred Leyte, of Amoy, a cheque for \$30.00 for the Boy Scouts' collection for the Belgian Children's and Blind Soldiers' Relief Funds. This brings the fund up to \$650.62.

Telephonic communication between Hongkong and Kowloon was interrupted on Monday afternoon owing to damage to an underground cable by coolies excavating at East Point. Every effort is being made to make good the damage as early as possible.

During the week ending June 10th, two fatal Chinese cases of plague were reported. In the same period there was a fatal Chinese case of diphtheria, five Chinese cases of enteric fever, three of which proved fatal, and ten Chinese cases of small-pox, nine of which proved fatal.

To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the United States Court for China, a large subscription banquet for Americans and their invited guests will be given at the Astor House, Shanghai, on June 30th. A noteworthy innovation is that ladies may be invited.

A meeting of the War Charities General Committee will be held in the Council Chamber on Thursday, at 2.30 p.m., to consider the establishment in Bryanston Square, London, and the upkeep by the Colony of a Hospital for officers and men of the Royal Flying Corps.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board Mr. Goldring minuted:—Are the figures of the mortality returns of the Naval and Military forces in the Colony available? They would be interesting. The President replied—The figures are not available at present. Lieut. Colonel Crisp remarked that such returns could be got but not the figures showing the strength of the forces here. The President said that in view of the fact that Mr. Goldring was not present the matter need not be further gone into.

The proceeds at the popular organ recital which is to be given at St. John's Cathedral on Thursday evening by Mr. Denham Fuller will be devoted to the fund being raised locally, under the auspices of the Navy League, for the purpose of adding a Naval Wing to the "Star and Garter" Hospital at Richmond for those broke in the war. Remembering the security that we enjoy, thanks to the gallantry of our sailors, residents of the Colony will, no doubt, be eager to seize this opportunity of evincing their gratitude. The soloist will be Miss Wilkes, who makes her last appearance in the Colony.

The *Nitaka Maru*, which bears the important Japanese Tourist Party, composed of leading men in professional and commercial circles in Japan, is expected to arrive to-day. The leaders of the party are Baron H. Shimazu (a member of the House of Peers), Dr. I. Nitobe (Professor at the Tokyo Imperial University), and Dr. T. Takagi (Director of the Bureau of Science, Government of Formosa). They will be received by the members of the local Reception Committee, and will be escorted to the Peak in the morning. Tiffin will be taken at the Peak Hotel, and after motor driving in the afternoon they will be entertained by the President of the Nippon Club. In the evening they will leave for Canton.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

7 p.m., June 10th.—Cyclone or typhoon over North China Sea, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

1 p.m., June 12th.—Cyclone or typhoon over North China Sea, developing.

5 p.m., June 12th.—Typhoon in about 113 degrees Long. E. and 19 degrees Lat. N., almost stationary.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA'S GREAT ADVANCE.

MORE PRISONERS AND MATERIAL CAPTURED.

FEARFUL FIGHTING AT VERDUN.

JELlicoe's STIRRING MESSAGE TO THE FLEET.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SIGNIFICANCE OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN ARMIES SEPARATED.

LONDON, June 13th.

All the despatches increase the significance of the advance of the Russians. There is reason to believe that they have succeeded in separating the Austrian and German armies, and are now so closely threatening Czernowitz that the Austrians are hastily retreating, blowing up bridges and supplies, numerous explosions being heard. The Russians are attacking an important bridge-head at Zaleshyki, forty miles north-northwest of Czernowitz.

EXPERTS' OPINIONS.

Military experts while dwelling on the marvellous success of the magnificent Russian effort, deprecate excessive anticipations pending further developments. It is noteworthy that General Hindenburg has begun to move north, for which he has long prepared, though it is believed that his forces were considerably depleted for Verdun, while German naval losses will militate against a great combined attack by land and sea which it is believed has been planned.

FURIOUS ENEMY ATTACKS.

RUSSIANS NOW MEETING A DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

A communiqué confirms the previous news and adds that the prisoners now total 114,700. At Gliadki, northward of Tarnopol, there were six furious attacks by the enemy all of which were repulsed. Northward of Buzace, the Austrians, assisted by German reinforcements, put up a desperate resistance and forced the Russians to give a little ground. Desperate fighting continues.

A feature of the communiqué is the German attempts to create a diversion by offensives in the Riga, Jacobstadt, Lake Wrisviaty and Krevo regions. They were everywhere speedily repulsed, except at Kochany, south of Krevo, where the enemy penetrated a wood, afterwards being driven out of the greater part.

THE DEFENCES OF LUTZK.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

A correspondent at the front describes the defences of Lutzk as being the last word in military science. The town was surrounded by nineteen rows of entanglements. The order to attack was given on Wednesday at dawn, and the issue hung in the balance till noon, when the Russians caused a breach in the enemy's positions near the village of Podgazy.

AN AGED RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

General Letichivsky, who is in command in Bukovina, is sixty years of age and nearly all his military experience has been with the Japanese. He served with distinction in the Japanese war.

RUSSIANS APPROACHING CZERNOWITZ.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

An official announcement states that the Russians have approached the suburbs of Czernowitz.

A HUGE ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, June 13th.

A Vienna message says that General Brussiloff has an army of a million and a half men.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANOTHER RUSSIAN CAPTURE.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

The Russians have captured the village of Demidovka, which is twenty seven miles south of Lutsk and twenty miles westward of Dubno. The Russians here are occupying the so-called Dubno Gardens, which are really forests forming a natural fortress surrounded by marshes.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUCCESSIVE ENEMY ATTACKS.

REPULSED BY INFANTRY FIRE.

PARIS, June 13th.

A communiqué states:—After strong artillery preparations the enemy throughout the day delivered successive attacks with great forces against our positions north of Thiaumont. Our curtain of infantry fire everywhere repulsed the enemy, who suffered the heaviest losses. The bombardment has extended along the whole region west and south of Fort de Vaux. An artillery duel has occurred in the region north of Chattan Court, but there has been no infantry action.

FEARFUL FIGHTING AT VERDUN.

PARIS, June 13th.

A semi-official communiqué states that yesterday's fighting at Verdun was hellish. There were desperate day-long attacks by 30,000 Germans at Thiaumont which merely resulted in the enemy forces being placed hors de combat for a considerable time.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 13th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been no infantry action to-day. The operations have been confined to artillery and mining work. There has been a heavy mutual bombardment between Hill 60 and Hongo. We heavily and effectively bombarded hostile works south of Loos.

CANADIANS' INITIATIVE.

LONDON, June 13th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in France pays a tribute to the extraordinary initiative of the Canadians at Ypres where their counter-attacks never paused for lack of leadership. The German losses are very high. By taking the offensive they are really playing our game.

GERMANS PREPARING FOR YPRES OFFENSIVE.

AMSTERDAM, June 13th.

It is reported that the Germans are concentrating troops and material at various places in Belgium for an offensive at Ypres.

COMPLETE REPULSE OF GERMAN ATTACK.

PARIS, June 12th.

A communiqué records the complete repulse of a German attack west of Fort de Vaux.

FRENCH CALMLY WAITING.

PARIS, June 13th.

The following semi-official statement has been issued:—We are waiting calmly till the enemy is irremediably exhausted before decisively counter-attacking.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JELlicoe's MESSAGE TO THE FLEET.

GALLANT TRADITIONS WORTHILY UPHELD.

LONDON, June 12th.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in a message to the Fleet, expresses his very high appreciation of the manner in which the ships were fought in the recent naval fight. "Full information is not yet available, but sufficient is already known to enable me to state definitely that the glorious traditions which have been handed down to us by generations of gallant seamen have been most worthily upheld."

"Highly unfavourable weather conditions robbed the Fleet of complete victory. It was expected by all ranks that our losses would be heavy, and we shall miss many of our most gallant comrades, but although it is most difficult to obtain accurate information as to the enemy's losses, they were certainly not less than our own. Sufficient information has been received to enable me to say that with confidence."

"I hope to give the Fleet fuller information in regard to that shortly, but I did not wish to delay the expression of my keen appreciation of the work of the Fleet and my confidence in further complete victory. The wonderful spirit and fortitude of the wounded has filled me with the greatest admiration. I am prouder than ever to have the honour of commanding a Fleet manned by such officers and men."

MORE STEAMERS SUB-MARINED.

LONDON, June 13th.

The following vessels have been sunk:—The steamer *Eny* (Swedish), mined in the Baltic, one of the crew being killed and four drowned; the steamer *Dore* (Norwegian), fifteen of the crew of which were saved.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, June 13th.

An unique tribute is paid by the Admiralty to the patriotism of Admirals Sir George Egerton, Sir Frederick Inglefield and Sir A. M. Farquhar who retired voluntarily in order to allow of the promotion of the younger officers. Vice-Admirals Sir F. Tower Hamilton, Sir Cecil Burney and Sir A. E. Bethell who have been promoted Admirals.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HOSTILITIES IN EGYPT.

LONDON, June 13th.

An official announcement regarding Egypt states that on Sunday hostile aeroplanes bombed Kantara and attacked Romani with machine-gun fire. Our aircraft drove off the enemy. There were a few casualties at Kantara but none at Romani. There have been successful patrol skirmishes on the eastern border of the Katia district.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BULGARIAN POSITIONS BOMBED.

SAONIKA, June 13th.

French aeroplanes have bombed Fort Rupel and other Bulgarian positions. Bulgarians are deserting daily.

BULGARIANS BUSY.

BUKHAREST, June 13th.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister has suddenly left, it is stated on leave. Belated telegrams from Bukharest speak of great excitement throughout Rumania. The Bulgarians have closed their frontier, and it is suspected that this has been done in order to conceal the movement of troops. The Bulgarians are hurriedly fortifying the Dobrudja front.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS PROGRESSING.

DESPITE VIOLENT OPPOSITION.

ROME, June 12th.

A communiqué shows that the Italians have progressed at Vallarsa despite violent artillery opposition and snow-torms; also south-west of Asiago in the direction of Monte Cengio, and in the Sugana Valley. Two enemy counter-attacks in the Fornaliti and Campiglia regions were repulsed with the heaviest losses.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MISSION.

LONDON, June 12th.

Speaking at the Nationalist Conference, Mr. Redmond said all parties wished Mr. Lloyd George success in his mission. He emphasised the point that there had been no conference between the Irish parties, neither had they made any proposals to the Government. Mr. Lloyd George had formulated plans on his own responsibility.

The Ulster Unionist Council meets at Belfast to-day, and it is practically certain that it will accept Mr. Lloyd George's scheme.

LONDON, June 12th.

The Ulster Unionist Council has authorised Sir Edward Carson to continue negotiations on the basis of the definite exclusion of the six counties.

ITALY'S POLITICAL CRISIS.

WILL MAKE SHARE IN WAR MORE EFFECTIVE.

ROME, June 13th.

All parties emphasise that the political crisis is solely due to a desire to render Italy's participation in the war more effective and her union with the Allies closer in all fields.

The latest prospects indicate the formation of a very strong Coalition Cabinet composed of all the most prominent Statesmen.

COTTON SPINNERS' WAGES.

LONDON, June 13th.

Sir George Agnew, Chief Industrial Commissioner, has granted a five per cent advance in wages to the cotton spinners.

The cotton spinners are disappointed with the award, but say that they will abide by it till February, when the whole question may be re-opened.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

PARIS, June 12th.

The Earl of Crewe, Mr. Pomeroy Leach and the Hon. Mr. Hughes have arrived here for the economic conference.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

JAPANESE TROOPS LEAVE FOR TIENTSIN.

TOKYO, June 13th.

A Tokyo message states that a battalion of infantry is leaving for Tientsin. It is officially stated that the measure is due to the desire of foreigners for increased protection.

(HAYAS AGENCY.)

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN FRANCE.

The French Chamber has passed a vote to adopt the Daylight Saving Bill. The hour will advance from the night of June 14th till October 1st.

FRENCH ADMIRAL'S DEATH.

Admiral Richard, Commander in Chief of the French squadron for the Far East, has died.

THE ALLIES AND GREECE.

France, England and Russia have informed Greece that they will take all measures resulting from the 1897-98 Treaties for preserving the unity and constitution of Kingdoms. The Franco-British Governments, moreover, have decided to take restrictive measures concerning the maritime commerce of Greece to prevent the smuggling of coal.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

STRAIGHT FIGHT BETWEEN JUDGE HUGHES AND MR. WILSON.

LONDON, June 13th.

Although Mr. Roosevelt has not yet definitely promised to support Judge Hughes, the feeling is growing in America that the Presidential election will be a straight fight between Judge Hughes and President Wilson. The former is undoubtedly a very strong candidate, and is greatly respected for his uprightness and abhorrence of graft.

Another despatch states that Judge Hughes is undoubtedly a strong candidate, but he is not the strongest.

MORE U. S. TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.

American reinforcements have been despatched to Mexico in consequence of attacks on the American Consulates in north Mexico.

FORTHCOMING SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, June 13th.

Mr. Asquith addresses his constituents at Lady Bank on the 14th. He is expected to deal with most important topics, including the war situation and Ireland.

OBITUARY.

REV. R. W. THOMPSON.

LONDON, June 13th.

The death is announced of the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw Thompson, foreign secretary to the London Missionary Society from 1881 to 1914, and Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1908.

[The deceased, who was born in Bellary, South India, had at various times visited the missions of the Society in India, China, South Africa, Madagascar, New Guinea and the South Seas. His publications included "The Life of Griffith John, Fifty Years in China."]

STORY OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

AND A RICH UNCLE.

A somewhat remarkable story of alleged giving of promissory notes without any consideration was heard at the Supreme Court yesterday when Cheung To, a Chinese lady, claimed \$4,400 from Au Shui Tin, being the amount of money alleged to be due on two promissory notes dated June 9th, 1914.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. C. Haywood was for plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Goldring, defended.

The statement of claim showed that the defendant purchased the plaintiff for \$400 in January 1912. Soon after this plaintiff alleged that defendant borrowed money from her to the extent mentioned in the claim, and that he gave two promissory notes for the amounts.

Mr. Alabaster said the defence was an alternative defence. First of all it was contended that there was no consideration for the notes; secondly, defendant said that if there were any consideration it was an immoral consideration; and, thirdly, that the whole thing had been squared up and settled. It was admitted that the notes were signed, but it was alleged that they were merely given to the plaintiff in the way of presents; not for any valid consideration.

Mr. Potter said the case was a peculiar one in some respects. The parties came together in January, 1912, and for years afterwards they lived together at various addresses. The plaintiff's case was that almost immediately she began to lend the defendant large sums of money. The first sum supposed to have been lent was \$1,500 in February, 1912, for which he gathered, there was no promissory note. The next large sum was in September, 1913, this being \$2,000. He (Mr. Potter) hoped to satisfy his Lordship that the plaintiff not only did not lend the money, but never possessed such sums. If she did, according to her own story she was charging no less than 24 per cent. per annum—\$2 per every \$100 every month. In addition to these sums, there were two other amounts of \$900 and \$4,000, judgment for which had been obtained in the Summary Court. The whole of the sums said to have been lent, with the interest, would amount to between \$6,000 and \$7,000. Mr. Potter went on to say that they admitted giving the promissory notes, but they never received any consideration for them. His client had hardly a cent in the world and had never received any of the money which was now being claimed. He had one asset, however, and that was a rich uncle. The rich uncle in this case was undoubtedly rich, for he was Mr. Au Tak, of whom his lordship had probably heard, and it was that uncle, he contended, whom the plaintiff was trying to reach. But he did not think she would be successful, whatever the result.

The hearing was adjourned.

POLICE SERGEANT'S ASSAULT.

CHINESE EJECTED FROM HIS OWN THEATRE.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Lance-Sergeant, MacDonald, of the Hongkong Police, was charged with committing an assault on a Chinese, the manager of the Tsun Fao Mo Toi Cinematograph Theatre, Praya East.

According to the story of the complainant, for whom Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared, he had occasion to stand up and speak to a friend in the theatre. They had conversed for a little time when the Sergeant, who was sitting near, struck him on the elbow with a stick he was carrying and told him to be quiet. The Sergeant was half awake, and half asleep, and smelt as if he had been drinking. Defendant caught hold of complainant's arm, propelled him out of the theatre, and kicked him on the knee. He then struck him twice on the face with his fists, and gave him a third blow on the nose, which felled him. He fell down near a bundle of timber, and was unconscious. The Sergeant picked him up and the parties went to the No. 2 Police Station.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, representing defendant, asked complainant if he had not sometimes committed an indiscretion when under the influence of drink.

Witness said he had a "little drop" sometimes, but not on this occasion. He denied that he was making a considerable noise. He did not say he could make as much noise as he cared, as he was the manager of the Theatre. He conversed with his friend in an ordinary tone, not loudly.

Mr. Jenkin—So the Sergeant put you out for no reason at all?—He said I was noisy.

You have "roughed" about a bit, I believe? You are a pretty strong man? You have travelled about California, have you not?—No, I have been to many places; India, Ceylon, and Manila.

In those various places have you not been in a "rough-and-tumble" in Chinatown?

His worship—You had better ask him in English, not in slang, as there are no equivalent terms.

Mr. Jenkin—I don't think "rough-and-tumble" is slang. I should have thought it was quite a proper phrase (Laughter).

Witness said he had not been in a fight. He denied that he had intended to pick up a piece of wood and strike the Sergeant. The wood on which he fell was composed of very long poles. He denied that he struck the Sergeant on the shoulder.

Complainant called his friend and an Indian watchman, whose evidence supported his story.

Inspector Sim, of the No. 2 Police Station, also gave evidence. He said that both complainant and the Sergeant were excited when they came into the station. They were both talking at once, and each wanted to charge the other. The Sergeant was quite sober when he went on theatre duty, and he gave no signs of having been drinking. His face was somewhat flushed.

Mr. Shenton—I put it to you that his behaviour was such that you threatened to put him in the cells? You reprimanded him?—No, I did not reprimand him. I told him to be quiet, that is all, and said I would send him upstairs. The cause of that was that defendant wanted to put complainant on the charge-sheet. The latter's clothing was bespattered with blood, and his face was also bleeding. Complainant appeared to have been knocked about. Defendant's uniform was marked with blood-stained fingers. Complainant told me that he placed his hands on defendant's chest to keep him off.

Sergt. MacDonald, in the witness-box, said he spoke to complainant, who was not known to him as the manager of the theatre, in a friendly tone when he asked him to be quiet. Complainant jumped up, excitedly and rushed at him, saying "What are you? I am the manager of this place!" Witness ran him out, and when he got him out he pushed him away. He told him he could not carry on in that way, and then let him go. Complainant re-started rushing again, and witness warned him that if he didn't behave himself he would take him to the Station and charge him with disorderly conduct. He then appeared to search for a piece of wood, and then made another rush at witness, which he warded off by striking out.

His worship said he believed the facts were substantially as related by complainant and his witnesses, and he did not accept the account given by the Sergeant. It seemed to him that the assault was entirely unnecessary and without provocation, and he would find defendant

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THERAPION No. 2
CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, GRAIN, EYE AFFECTIONS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.
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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 11.00. No change from yesterday at 11.00.
Pressure has decreased in all districts, moderately along the east coast of China and slightly elsewhere.
The depression has moved over the lower Yangtze valley.
The typhoon appears to be moving westward, but this is not yet certain.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.28 inches. Total since 1st January, 49.96 inches, against an average of 20.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. Fast or variable wind, moderate to light; fine at first rain later.
Formosa Channel. Light or variable winds.
South coast of China between Canton and Hongkong. No. 1. Light or variable winds.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. No. 2. Moderate.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

14th June, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermature	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok.	6 a.						
Nemuro							
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Koshi							
Nagasaki							
Kagoshima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Shirajima							
Souin Is.							
Chefoo	6 a.						
Wakawau		29.63	80	94	SE	2	of
Manchow							
Ichang							
Yokking							
Chungking							
Shanghai		29.53	75	91	SE	1	o
Quinali		29.52	72	88	N	4	o
Sharp Peak		29.73	78	83	N	1	b
Amoy		31.61	80	87	SE	1	b
Swatow							
Shanghai	5 a.	29.53	75	92	N	0	o
Taiwan		29.55	75			1	b
Taiwan		29.53	73			6	b
Koshun		29.43	77			0	o
Pescadore		29.43	73			0	o
Canton	6 a.	29.52	78	95		0	o
Hongkong		29.48	78	87	NNE	4	o
Gap Hook		29.47			NNE	4	op
Waseo							
Yokohama	9 a.						
Yokohama							
Pakhoi							
Phu Lien	6 a.	29.49	79	96	SE	2	o
Touraine		29.48	81		SE	7	o
Cape St. James		29.50	75		SE	7	o
Aperai							
Dagupan							
Manila		29.53	76	96	SE	1	o
Luzon		29.66	77	92	S	5	o
Tacloban							
Iloilo		29.66	79	85	SE	2	o
Sarigao							
Labuan		29.63	80	95	SE	6	b

"IF WE FAIL NOW WE SHALL GO DOWN TO HELL."

MR. HUGHES ON THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, addressed a large crowd at Llandudno recently.

Mr. Lloyd George said: "Our business now is to win the war. If we don't win the war, you will be surprised how little the feuds among us will matter. Liberalism is a faith, not a feud, and what we are concerned about is the faith in liberty. When liberty is at stake we sink everything—convictions, disputes, disagreements, dissensions—everything is to be subordinated to re-establishing the supremacy of freedom throughout Europe and the world."

Mr. Hughes said: "We live in great times, and I pity the man or woman who cannot rise to them accordingly. Throughout this great Empire of ours we have seen men, sundered by ten thousand miles of ocean, rush to the standards of Empire as with one impulse. We have presented to the world a magnificent spectacle. Although we were unready, as indeed, most necessarily be the position of any peaceful people who desire really and honestly to pursue that path which is hewed out for civilized man and woman—although this war has found us unready, please God, we are gradually mustering those tremendous forces which lie within our grasp, and if we muster them to the full and push them with ruthlessness of purpose, home into the very bowels of our enemy, we shall certainly conquer. (Cheers.)"

Remember that time not only fights with us but also with the enemy. There is no hope for the civilized world if her military machine stands unchallenged. We must destroy it utterly to win this war. We must do all that lies in our power, regarding everything else as a dream. Remember that time is the essence of the contract, and now is the time to seize the opportunity which is rushing past us; and if we fail now, surely as I live and as the Lord our Saviour lives, we shall go down to hell. We shall be discredited and dishonoured. Now is the appointed time which, being let slip, for ever will pass us by. This is the very pivot around which our whole circumstances turn, and it is because of this that I am delighted to find the people of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland gladly mustering to push everything on one side which stands between them and the achievement of their great purpose. (Cheers.)"

An address of welcome was presented to Mr. Hughes at Llandudno Town Hall. In his reply Mr. Hughes, who had a great reception, said this war really and truly meant everything in the world to us, and there was no man or woman who could stand aside, at any rate with safety and in honour. When the war was over and when we had emerged triumphant, as we surely would do if we did our duty, then he would say to those who had in this great struggle held aloof there would be a hell infinitely more poignant, infinitely more overwhelming, than any hell or any punishment that had yet come to any man or any woman in this country. (Cheers.)"

THE TREASURES OF "KULTUR."

GERMAN HOPE FOR ITS FUTURE.

Curious speeches about the admission of foreign students to German universities were delivered last month in the Upper House of the Bavarian Diet. Baron von Cramer-Klett, reporting the conclusions reached by a committee, said that in future they would probably cease to show "special" hospitality to foreigners and even charge them higher fees. He proceeded:—

But our position in the world is too great for us to desire, in a petty spirit of revenge, to withhold from other countries the treasures of our pre-eminent "Kultur"—deep though the shock has been to our national feelings. Our enemies have probably now realized the preponderance of our "Kultur," and I do not doubt that in their hearts they appreciate this quite well. The pitiful and ridiculous attempt to tear down everything German and the perpetual whickering about our barbarism, show only too plainly how painfully most of our enemies feel to what extent we have surpassed them. When a gutter urchin abuses a better-dressed child in the street, this is not because he despises the other child's clothes, but because he envies them. So it is with our enemies; and it is regrettable to see how men of intellect and civilization take part in these pitiful operations.

The world is on the eve of immense revolutions, and I believe that one of the most important questions is whether the nations that are awakening shall be penetrated by German or by English "Kultur." The answer to these questions will, no doubt, be found in the result of this enormous struggle. If we, as we hope, win the palm of victory, our prestige, even if we obtain little that is tangible, will grow so immensely that the doors will be opened wide to German "Kultur," and our main task will then be "to make the world one day find its being in the German mind."

The former Bavarian Premier, Count Crafshelm, also insisted that what the world needs is the spread of German "Kultur." He said that the presence of young foreigners at German universities was desirable for this purpose, and referred to "the oscillating policy of Rumania" as being largely due to the fact that so many Rumanians study in Paris.

A LETTER FROM GERMANY.

INCREASING "SHORTAGES."

SUGAR AT 68. PER LB.

The following interesting communication reached "The Times" via Warrenton and Copenhagen. It is addressed by one neutral to another, and can be taken as absolutely accurate.

The condition of such parts of Germany as I have visited—the Berlin and Hamburg districts—is interesting. Much money is in circulation and there is work for all, but the whole population is on short commons as regards many necessities. This fact is causing an infinite amount of grumbling among the poor, who are heartily sick of the war. They have no voice whatever in determining the course pursued by the Government and the upper and middle classes, who are, of course, not suffering.

The English blockade, so long ineffective, is now having some result, and the Germans look forward with great anxiety to the next two months before the harvest. The Government tells them that they have only to hold out until July and all will be well again. Harvest prospects vary greatly in different parts of Germany, but in general crops are suffering from lack of fertilizers.

EASTERN IN BERLIN. There is no apparent sign of distress, but when one goes below the surface of things one learns a great deal. The soup kitchens are being opened on a larger scale than at any previous time since the beginning of the war, and soup itself is of very poor quality, composed chiefly of potatoes. Diet is largely one of substitutes—sacharine instead of sugar, imitation coffee instead of real coffee, and so on. Even the beer is now adulterated. Bavarians especially are grumbling at the hop shortage that will injure their brewing this year. I have seen meat cards, bread cards, milk cards (one of which I enclose), and washing-soda cards. Soap cards are in preparation.

There is plenty of gaiety in Berlin. Officers come from the front fill the theatres, and the women are well-dressed in Paris fashions. Attempts to introduce German fashions have hopelessly failed.

There are a good many wounded to be seen in public places.

The chief anxiety of the Berliners was that there should be no trouble with the United States.

As to troop movements. The Kaiser was on the Western front, at Verdun, I believe. Many more troops are coming west than going east. The Germans have no fear whatever of the Russians.

I learned in Hamburg, from a friend well-able to ascertain, that there is a semi-famine in Turkey and much bitterness.

HAMBURG GEESSE \$2 EACH.

Hamburg itself is a desert. The good people of Hamburg and Bremen consistently oppose the proposed retention of Antwerp. They fear it will injure their ports. Food was higher in Hamburg than in Berlin. The well-known Hamburg geese are selling at \$2 each.

In addition to the shortages, I have already mentioned, there are all sorts of others, such as of string, which is now being made of paper. In Hamburg I asked the price of sugar, and was told \$8. a lb. Coffee was also that price. In Berlin the best cuts of beef are \$8. a lb.

It is now difficult for rich Germans to escape to Denmark and Switzerland. As you know, large numbers left for these countries in order to be more comfortable, but the passport regulations are now much more stringent.

But for the fact that the Entente Allies appear to be on the defensive everywhere, and the extreme docility of the German people, I think there might be something like a national protest against the war effort, however, as it would be to organize while to great a portion of the male population is away at the front.

Such soldiers as I spoke to seemed absolutely confident that Germany had won. STARVING PRISONERS IN WESTPHALIA.

The number of Italians returning home from Germany owing to the difficulty of obtaining food steadily increases, says "The Times" correspondent at Milan. I spoke to three workmen who left Hagen (Westphalia) on Sunday morning after many years residence there with continual good pay. They received extremely good treatment as an inducement to them to remain, and they were allowed 1 lb. of meat per week, but it was becoming impossible to obtain bread and all farinaceous foods, which form the staple of Italian diet.

Italians working in the Westphalian limestone quarries have been greatly impressed by the fearful conditions of the French and Russian prisoners working there. These never receive meat and are literally starving to death.

A HINT TO THE MAYOR.

When the women of the town of Rheidt, in the Rhine province, were recently to do their marketing there were no potatoes to be had, and minor riots, in which the police had to interfere, occurred. On the following morning the body of a dead cat was found hanging to the door of the Burgomaster, with attached to it the following notice:—"If you don't take measures to provide potatoes for us you will share the fate of this cat."

The Berliner Tageblatt gives details obtained from a number of experts, mostly well-known professors, of various substitutes which are now in use in Germany owing to the great scarcity caused by the British blockade.

In place of red copper, zinc and amalgam are used, and in place of yellow copper—according to the article which is to be produced—Germany now uses steel, zinc, etc. For telephones, for instance, steel is used. Cables and telephone-wires are exclusively made of zinc, and as the specific resistance of zinc is higher than that of copper the wires have to be made thicker. Because of this, too, the poles on which these wires are fixed must be stronger.

In place of vulcanized indiarubber artificial preparations, such as volcanic fibre, are now mostly used. In the weaving industry, instead of jute, mostly flax and hemp and thread made of paper are used.

BELGIUM'S SUFFERING AND HOPE.

MR. ASQUITH ON WORK OF RELIEF.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

The Prime Minister spoke at the first annual meeting of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium held at the Mansion House last month. The Lord Mayor presided, and those present included Cardinal Bourne, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Bryce, the American and Spanish Ambassadors, the Belgian Minister, and many members of Parliament and representatives of the overseas Dominions.

The Lord Mayor said that it was absolutely essential that the work of the committee should be continued. Seven millions of people in that part of Belgium occupied by Germany were awaiting deliverance, and of these at least three millions were totally or partially destitute. He read the following message from King Albert:—

"I am deeply gratified to learn of the magnificent results obtained by the past year's working of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, which have in large measure served to lessen the suffering and stimulate the courage of the Belgian population. I tender my sincerest thanks to all who in Great Britain and in the British Dominions have so generously contributed to this work of aid and fellowship."

The Duke of Norfolk presented the report, which showed that the total of the donations to the fund had been £1,037,418. Of this, £1,000,000 had already been expended in food for the destitute Belgians. Of the total received to April 28th, £415,511 came from the United Kingdom and the balance from the Dominions overseas.

"UNTRYING HUMANITY."

Mr. Asquith, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the National Committee heartily on the results they had achieved, and expressed to the American Ambassador, and through him to the great American nation, the gratitude which the British Government and the British people had for the untrying humanity of the United States not only towards our Allies in Belgium, but wherever our own wounded or unwounded prisoners were interned. The extent to which the suffering inevitable in a war in which half the civilized world was engaged had been alleviated, he said, through the good offices of the United States Government and its diplomatic representatives, as well as by the humane sentiment of the American people, could not be exaggerated. Except for the intervention of the United States and Spain it would probably have been a military impossibility for the Allied Governments to save the civil population in Belgium, amounting to over seven millions of people, a very large proportion of whom were women and children, from the starvation with which the invaders threatened them.

Thanks to energetic action on the part of the United States and Spanish Ambassadors and Ministers in London, Brussels, and Berlin, negotiations were concluded, whereby relief supplies could be sent to these suffering people without danger of their being intercepted by the enemy. That in itself was a diplomatic achievement for which all the Allied Governments and the Belgian people had reason to be thankful. But that was only a beginning. The practical problem of how to feed a nation suddenly confronted with the prospect of starvation and hemmed in by a hostile army presented unexampled difficulties. Mr. Herbert Hoover undertook to form, under the auspices of the American and Spanish diplomatic representatives, what was now known as the Neutral Commission for relief in Belgium.

Lord Curzon had described Mr. Hoover's work as a miracle of scientific organization. That, I believe, said Mr. Asquith, is not an overstatement. With the people in that part of Northern France occupied by Germany added to those for whom Mr. Hoover and those associated with him are providing every day food, the number is over nine millions, five millions of whom are practically destitute. The enormous volume of shipping and food supplies rendered necessary brings the operations of the new commission under the closest scrutiny of the Admiralty and the War Office.

I am in a position to say that we are convinced that the relief food reaches the Belgians and the French, and reaches them alone, and I desire to express on behalf of the Government our deep gratitude to Mr. Hoover and those American citizens who have so nobly given up their time and occupations without recompense, and largely without recognition, to this work of purchasing food and distributing these supplies which alone enable the population of Belgium to keep body and soul together. It is one of the finest achievements in the history of humane and philanthropic organization. We learn from the report that over £30,000 a week is being voluntarily subscribed from British sources to alleviate Belgian distress. It is a large sum, but I am not sure that it is an adequate sum. I trust that in the months before us it will be substantially exceeded.

GERMAN INHUMANITY.

I am afraid I cannot refrain from referring to the attitude of the German Government towards the seven millions of the civilian population of Belgium. The Germans after occupying Belgium said in effect, "Great Britain is blockading the Belgian ports. We cannot feed you. If you starve it will be the fault of the British blockade." I have only to say, in reference to that, that all the moral obligations which up to now have been recognised by every civilised Power to provide for the population on occupied territory seem to be disregarded. But, thanks to the British and American public, and above all to the humane interposition of the Committee of Relief, the civil population in Belgium have

(Continued on next column.)

"A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE."

THE TURKISH TREATY.

The German papers recently were full of jubilant articles about what they call "the Turco-German Treaty of Alliance." Upon the strength of speeches delivered by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Halil Bey, and the German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich, during the visit of German Reichstag Deputies to Constantinople, it is claimed with much trumpeting that Turkey has now definitely taken the place of Italy in the Triple Alliance.

So far as can be judged from the German reports of Halil Bey's speech, a Turco-German Treaty is, indeed, about to be ratified, but there is nothing to indicate that it settles other matters than those which would naturally arise out of the abolition of the Capitulations. Halil began with a naive account of Russian and British policy, and said that in 1914, while the Entente offered to guarantee Turkish territory, Germany offered Turkey "an alliance with equal rights." He proceeded:—

Germany, who, at the time that she desired to sign the treaty, had promised her support in the question of the abolition of the Capitulations, has kept her promise faithfully. Long before we did so (sic) she prepared and promoted proposals for conventions which should regulate the relations between the two Powers. They concerned questions such as those of a consular convention, of right of residence, of nationality, of extradition, and of mutual legal aid. We have studied these draft proposals, and have not found in them the slightest shadow of the Capitulations. We have also sent a delegate to Berlin, where there have been discussions for four months past. It is an honour for me to be able to inform you that apart from certain detailed questions, a final agreement has been reached.

Halil Bey described the conditions of the Treaty as being "such as States like, for example, France and England would set up in order to regulate their relations."

The German Ambassador said that the Treaty would be approved by the two peoples, as well by their Governments, and after a reference to "the attempts" to represent Turkey as war-weary or inclined towards a separate peace, he hastened to insist upon Germany's honesty and unselfishness. He said that Turkey "knows" that Germany has no arrière-pensées, and that they will remain loyal allies after the war. He even declared that Germany "claims no spheres of interest," and will not adopt "any attitude incompatible with the dignity and independence of Turkey."

A SPY SPECIALIST.

GERMAN ORGANIZER AT WORK IN HOLLAND.

The Telegraph of Amsterdam has received some interesting information concerning German espionage, according to which the German "Secret Information Service" has been completely reorganized in Holland.

This reorganization has been entrusted to a first-rate specialist, who lately arrived in Holland after exercising the same function in another neutral country.

This specialist's work has been to centralize the various and scattered elements of the espionage service. He established the so-called "Central Defence Department" in one of the most important streets in The Hague. The man who was his right-hand man in the other neutral country appears to be principally working in Amsterdam, where he considered the service left much to be desired.

The great organizer received orders to conduct three classes of work—namely, ordinary espionage, extraordinary espionage, and most important of all, the creation of favourable public opinion in Holland towards Germany.

The Telegraph asserts that the German Central Defence Department at The Hague was responsible for the sensational reports circulated against England immediately after the Dutch Government had announced its new military measures. The Central Defence Department's principal aim is to sow discontent, and distrust and fear of England in Holland in order that Germany may eventually be allowed "to save" Holland without any need for Holland herself to participate in the war.

The Telegraph gives details of the German espionage organization in Rotterdam, the staff of which numbers no fewer than 142 men and 62 women.—Times.

been kept alive. They maintain a loyal, though of necessity a passive, resistance, and they spurn with unconquerable spirit the insidious and insincere reproaches of the enemy.

To-day we can only send, as we do send, to the people of Belgium enough relief supplies to keep them alive, and we can only do this through the humane offices of the Neutral Committee. There will come a day, soon I hope, but sooner or later that day will come, when King Albert's brave Belgian troops and our brothers in arms in France will succeed in relieving the whole of the Belgian people from the tyranny which at present overshadows them, and in restoring to them that prosperity which they gladly sacrificed rather than sacrifice their honour and their independence. (Cheers.)

Cardinal Bourne seconded the resolution which was carried. The Belgian Minister expressed the appreciation of the Belgian Government and people of the work of the relief committee. The contributions of Great Britain and her Dominions were a splendid proof, he said, of the friendship sworn to Belgium in these times of cruel affliction. The need in Belgium was greater than ever. All testimony showed that in the last two months the conditions had become much more serious. The Belgian people endured their privations with admirable stoicism. Sustained by hope, their eyes lifted to the horizon, they anxiously awaited the dawn of their liberation.

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Hongkong, 19th April, 1916.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BANKA MARU, Japanese str., 3,751, K. Kankai, 13th June—Singapore 6th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CHUSAN, British str., 1,337, Robertson, 13th June—Bangkok 1st June, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
 DAIREN MARU, Japanese str., 2,497, K. Naka, 13th June—San Francisco 26th April, General.—Togo Kisen Kaisha.
 HONDA, American str., 1,840, E. Hinaga, 12th June—Saigon 7th June, Rice.—Order.
 KANG, Chinese str., 951, O. A. Hoeg, 12th June—Saigon 6th June, Rice and General.—Order.
 LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, Knight, 13th June—Manila 10th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 TANGO MARU, Japanese str., 4,260, S. Takano, 13th June—Nagasaki 9th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 TUNGSHING, British str., 1,111, L. Bussey, 12th June—Saigon 8th June, Rice.—Order.
 TAKSANG, British str., 977, R. A. Matthews, 13th June—Haiphong 8th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 TUKINI, Dutch str., 4,733, A. W. Lap, 12th June—Java 4th June, General and Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 June 13th.
 HANOT, French str., for Haiphong.
 TANGO MARU, Jap. str., for Australia.
 TUNGSHING, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

June 13th.
 CHENGH, British str., for Bangkok.
 HANOT, French str., for Saigon.
 MASAGUTI, British str., for Saigon.
 TANGO MARU, Jap. str., for Pakhoi.
 TACOMA, British str., for Haiphong.
 THILWONG, Dutch str., for Batavia.
 YONGHONG MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

SHIPPING IN PORT

ASIA MARU, Japanese str., 2,414, Nishi, 9th June—Moji 4th June, General.—Order.
 CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,208, G. A. Morse, 12th June—Bangkok 4th June, Rice and Timber.—Butterfield & Swire.
 CHANGHAI, British str., 1,463, F. C. Gambrell, 9th June—Melbourne 8th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 CHIHAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, Nielsen, 9th June—Saigon 5th June, Rice.—Thorsen & Co.
 CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,185, J. Doyle, 5th June—Port Paravall 3rd June, Lime Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
 CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,127, W. S. Ross, 15th May—Shanghai 11th May, General.—Order.
 CYCLOS, British str., 5,762, D. Arthur, 12th June—Shanghai 9th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 DEVA, Norwegian str., 833, Jorgensen, 10th June—Bangkok 3rd June, Rice.—Order.
 EMPRESS OF ASIA, British str., 8,893, W. Davidson, 9th June—Vancouver 19th May, General.—Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
 FAUJAN, British str., 1,410, H. S. Maikin, 9th May—Saigon 26th May, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 FOOKSANG, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 8th June—Moji 2nd June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 HAIYANG, British str., 1,333, E. A. Hodgins, 12th June—Saigon 8th June, Rice.—Order.
 HANGCHOW, British str., 999, E. P. Partridge, 11th June—Saigon 6th June, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
 HINSANG, British str., 1,399, Kennedy, 2nd June—Sandakan 27th May, Timber and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 HOIHOW, British str., 806, Ritchie, 6th June—Shanghai 2nd June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 KALGAN, British str., 1,143, Laver, 8th June—Saigon 4th June, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
 KANBU, British str., 1,143, Cole, 7th June—Wuhu 20th May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
 KWONGSANG, British str., 1,498, W. F. Richard, 8th June—Saigon 4th June, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 3,258, —, 8th June—Shanghai 8th June, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 NANSANG, British str., 2,501, H. E. Gilroy, 11th June—Singapore 6th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 NANYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,937, Nakamishi, 8th June—Wakamatsu 1st June, Coal.—Order.
 NEWA, Norwegian str., 777, Solverson, 10th June—Saigon 6th June, Rice.—Order.
 PEREGRINE, British str., 2,339, Jones, 2nd May—Freemantle 6th May—Sandal Wood.—Order.
 SATSUKI MARU, Japanese str., 1,299, Fumoto, 9th June—Dairen 1st June, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 SHINFOO, Chinese str., 1,600, Weidman, 7th June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice.—Order.
 SINKIANG, British str., 1,616, Owen, 10th June—Shanghai 7th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 SUNKIANG, British str., 978, J. Robinson, 12th June—Haiphong 10th June, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,644, T. Hamada, 10th June—Manila 8th June—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 TACOMA, British str., 4,096, P. Stewart, 8th June—San Francisco 6th May, Case Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
 TAMING, British str., 1,250, G. H. Pennefather, 10th June—Manila 7th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TAIBERUN, Chinese str., 1,319, Westerlund, 15th June—Shanghai 8th June, General.—Order.
 TELI, Chinese str., 1,071, F. S. Gardner, 9th June—Saigon 3rd June, Rice.—Thorsen & Co.
 TIBODAS, Dutch str., 2,953, Kroes, 10th June—Balik Papan 3rd June, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
 ULV, Norwegian str., 885, Ahmut, 8th June—Bangkok 29th June, Rice.—Thorsen & Co.

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SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	SETH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NAGOYA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & CO.	CITY OF VIENNA	Brit. str.	—	H. Kon	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	KATZORI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
MANCHESTER & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.	NYANZA	Brit. str.	—	R. White	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 29th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLE & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.	MARSEILLE	Brit. str.	—	T. Hemada	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 27th inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA & C.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Marzani	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	About 17th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & BATTLE VIA KURE, & C.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 3 p.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN.	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK	SAINT BENE	Am. str.	—	—	DOVER & CO., LTD.	On 11th July, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & C.	DAIREN MARU	Am. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	About 3rd July.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU.	CHINA	Am. str.	—	—	CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & C.	KATAMON	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN	On 29th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN & C.	TEMTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 18th July, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN & C.	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Brit. str.	—	G. Hunt	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN & C.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 1st July.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN & C.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 12th July.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN & C.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 28th July.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 27th July, at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	F. O. Gambrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Yoshikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th July, at 10 a.m.
KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow at Daylight.
JAPAN	TIBODAS	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOYOMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at D'light.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. M. Smith	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	W. E. Gilroy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHINA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Wade	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGHOW	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Rickard	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	TJIKINI	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PAUL LOCAT	Am. str.	—	G. P. Sedden	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 1st July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & YOKOHAMA	HOIHOW	Brit. str.	—	W. Prosser	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	HAICHOW	Brit. str.	—	J. W. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	On 16th inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	HAICHOW	Brit. str.	—	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	On 20th inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	AMAKUSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kotibi	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	N. Toomkhuie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUNTSANG	Jap. str.	—	W. Messing	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 24th inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA, SANDAKAN, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, & C.	NIYAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL, PENANG & COLOMBO	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Manney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Withell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	CHUYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. A. Withell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SUNKIANG	Brit. str.	—	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at 8 a.m.
SAIGON	HUNAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SAIGON	KALGAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at D'light.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	G. E. Alcock	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TO SAIL
 "KUTSANG" Thursday, 16th June, D'light
 "WOSANG" Thursday, 16th June, D'light
 "SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" "LAISANG" Friday, 16th June, 1 p.m.
 "SANDAKAN" "HINSANG" Friday, 16th June, Noon.
 "SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" "FOOKSANG" Friday, 16th June, 3 p.m.
 "SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI" "NANSANG" Friday, 16th June, 4 p.m.
 "SHANGHAI" "KWONGSANG" Friday, 16th June, D'light.
 "SANDAKAN" "MAUSANG" Friday, 16th June, Noon.
 "HOIHOW & HAIPHONG" "LAISANG" Saturday, 17th June, 9 a.m.
 "MANILA" "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 17th June, 3 p.m.
 "MANILA" "YUNTSANG" Saturday, 17th June, 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NANSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATUNG," "KUTSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning there direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Ships have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangon, Port, Chetee, Tientsin, Dalny, Welshai.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Laid, Dato, Singapore, Tawa, Uskan, Jambolan and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915

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THE ROYAL

MAIL STEAM

PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

FOR

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DATE OF DEPARTURE.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC LIMITED

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"—"EMPEROR OF ASIA"

10,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"—REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTAGLE"—INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPEROR OF ASIA"—14 June "EMPEROR OF ASIA"—9 July

"MONTAGLE"—1 July "MONTAGLE"—22 July

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"—10 July "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"—5 Sept.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"—25 July "EMPEROR OF JAPAN"—19 Sept.

Calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

For further information, Sailing, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong. P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "JESERIC" About 17th June.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For "Steamer" Sails.
LONDON "CITY OF VIENNA" On 16th June.
LONDON & SWANSEA "CITY OF BOMBAY" On 22nd July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE RANK LINE, LTD.,

25 to 26, Collyer Quay, Singapore.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG "SUNGKIANG" On 14th June, 10 A.M.
SAIGON "SUNGKIANG" On 14th June, Noon.
NINGPO, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG "HONGKONG" On 14th June, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU, and ILOILO "TAMING" On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNGKIANG" On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNGKIANG" On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SAIGON "SUNGKIANG" On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SAIGON "SUNGKIANG" On 14th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHIN HUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. "SUNGKIANG", "LUCHOW", "YINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG", and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. Telephone 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and cabins and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAITAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... WED'DAY, 14th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 16th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... TUESDAY, 20th June, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1916.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6013 tons, Captain G. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 22nd June.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

AGENTS

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	from	Str. from Colombo	1916	1916
NAGOYA	June 16	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NY-NZA	June 29	Through steamer	Aug. 13	Aug. 13
NELLORE	July 14	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 17
NANKIN	July 29	Through Steamer	Sept. 11	Sept. 10
NORAH	Aug. 11	KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORAH	Aug. 25	MOOLTAN	Oct. 25	Oct. 15
NORAH	Sept. 8	KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 15
NORAH	Sept. 21	Through steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4

Passengers enquire Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is deferred, reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking. On the Australian Route interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NELLORE	THURSDAY, 22nd June.
NANKIN	SATURDAY, 1st July.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 16th July.
NORAH	SATURDAY, 29th July.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
NOVARA	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 20

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to E. V. D. PARK, Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	1 KATORI MARU Capt. Kato	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon
	1 KASHIMA MARU Capt. Takuma	21,000	THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	1 SADO MARU Capt. Amakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
	1 SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WED'DAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	1 TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	12,500	WED'DAY, 14th June, at 4 P.M.
	1 NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	1 CEYLON MARU Capt. Tada	10,000	SATURDAY, 17th June
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	1 COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June
SHANGHAI and KOBE	1 TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujio	8,000	WED'DAY, 14th June
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	1 AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	1 MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	15,000	THURSDAY, 16th June, at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 650	To London 2nd Single Yen 430
Return " 975	Return " 650
To London, via New York	267.20
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single	220
1st Return	245
To Sydney, 1st Single 240	To Melbourne, 1st Single 241
1st Return 272	1st Return 273.16
To Yokohama, 1st Return 180	To Kobe 1st Return 135
2nd " 90	2nd " 65

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Tour No. 1 £112.8. Tour No. 2 £111.17.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailings, &c., apply to—

B. MORI MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 291 and 1941.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Sailings from Hongkong	Subject to Change Without Notice.	Leave Hongkong
Tons and Speed			
DAIREN MARU	9,000 — 12 knots	FRI., 16th June Noon.	
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 4th July 10.30 A.M.	
KIYO MARU	17,300 — 14 knots	TUES., 11th July Noon.	
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon.	
JINYO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	WED., 25th July Noon.	
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.	
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 15th Aug. Noon.	

* Via MANILA, Cebu, Hongkong, Shanghai. * Cargo only. * Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK 280. " " " £266.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO 245. " " " 268.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES. Sails TUESDAY, 11th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building, 213.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURWEEKLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
FOURWEEKLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD
For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA
PAUL LECAT ... On or about 17th June.

HOMEWARD
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON
MAGELLAN ... On or about 27th June.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.
1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to—

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING,
TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.
"TACOMA MARU" ... MONDAY, 19th June, at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. † Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 7 A.M.

JAVA LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA and SINGAPORE.
"NITAKA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
"ROSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 9 A.M.

† Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
† Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN ST. ALBANS	3rd July	On 27th July, 11 A.M.
	4th Aug.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. AGENTS

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